

This stone was personally laid by President George Washington with appropriate ceremonies.

The lighthouse was kept in excellent condition and occupied by a caretaker until World War II when it was taken over by the U.S. Army Signal Corps as part of a top secret communications center and all access to the property was denied the representatives of the Mount Vernon chapter. Without the supervision of the Mount Vernon chapter, the lighthouse deteriorated badly and was in urgent need of repairs when it was returned to the chapter's custody. Reimbursement for necessary repairs was denied by the Comptroller General.

This property remained in possession of the Mount Vernon chapter until 1964 when the title was transferred to the National Park Service, Department of Interior, with the understanding that the lighthouse would be restored and the grounds, including the first District of Columbia boundary stone, be made a part of a national park setup to preserve the historic lighthouse, the boundary stone and the unoccupied portion of the Alexandria waterfront.

While the proposed land fill and erection of the high-rise apartment does not include the actual Jones Point Lighthouse property, it would definitely interfere with the river view from the park area and destroy a large portion of its recreational values.

The proposed high-rise apartment would also obstruct the river view from the Mount Vernon Parkway and set a precedent for future buildings along the river side of the parkway with the consequent destruction of the scenic beauty, wildlife areas, and picnic grounds now enjoyed by the general public.

The Mount Vernon Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, respectfully request that the issuance of a permit to bulkhead and fill part of the Potomac estuary of Hunting Creek, and the construction of a high-rise apartment thereon be denied.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE VIRGINIA STATE SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, AT THEIR STATE CONFERENCE, MARCH 20, 1968

PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA'S MARSHES AND WETLANDS

Whereas a study by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shows that the marsh areas at the river mouth, where fresh and salt water mingle, are among the most productive areas for wildlife and fish, and

Whereas the annual commercial harvest of fish, crabs, oysters, other aquatic life and wildfowl is an important factor in the economic and recreational life of Virginia, many of whose residents derive a substantial portion of their living from these resources, and

Whereas throughout the whole United States in the last 20 years more than half a million acres of wetlands and marshes have been lost by draining, dredging, and filling, in Virginia alone, many valuable acres have been lost, and

Whereas our beautiful Virginia rivers are the most prolific spawning grounds of striped bass, shad, and other migratory fish of the Atlantic coast, and

Whereas the General Assembly of Virginia has created a commission known as the Marine Resources Study Commission which recommended that the Virginia Institute of Marine Science make a study of all marshes and wetlands in Virginia to determine their importance to the economic and recreational resources of the State.

Resolved, That the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution support the recommendation of the Marine Resources Study Commission "that the Virginia Institute of Marine Science be directed to make a study of all marshes and wetlands in Virginia and assess their relative importance to the marine resources of the State," as a measure to save the remaining marshes and wetlands of Virginia for the conservation of its fish and wildlife and for their recreational values, and

Resolved, That every effort be made to prevent further destruction of Virginia's marshes and wetlands until this study is completed and acted upon.